HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. AUGUST 27, 1829. NO. 29

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

, Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY
R. KINGSBURY,
At the Brick Store,
A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS;

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,
Hats, Shoes, Leather,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.
and shall receive in all this week
700 Bushels Superior
TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere; as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—tf

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate,

TENDERS his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined *solely to Commission Business*, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the *Country Business*, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs
Cole & Sheldon, Ch's L. Wrigfield, } *Williamsburg.*
Robert Souter, Shields & Ashburn, Eds. Beacon } *Norfolk.*
May, 1829. 17—12m

Herrings.

JUST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I offer, as usual, at the market prices. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware-houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the maket will afford.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.
May 28th. 17—tf

CAUTION.

THE money for the purchase of a Tract of Land called Mush Island, which was sold by the late William Amis, deceased, to Lemuel Long, remains unpaid and the equitable right to the same being now in the children of the said Long, and I being their Guardian—all persons are hereby notified that I shall proceed to make said tract of land liable for the purchase money.

JOHN D. AMIS, Guardian, for the children of L. Long.
May 28, 1829. 21—3w

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style
Plain and Figured Gros de Nap:
Black, White and Pink Satins;
Yellow Bandanna Hkfs.
Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.
Men and Women's *Lawn* Hose:
Brown Love Hkfs,
Brown Cambrics;
Brown French Drilling, Buckram:
Oil cloth, Denmark Satteen;
Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c.
Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE and MEDICINES;

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.
Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—tf.

Commercial and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of *two and a half per cent.* and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandize, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, *at cost prices*, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses, of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risque of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,
SALT,
IRON, NAILS, &C.
AND
DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments.

W. M'KENNEY & Co.

Portsmouth, Virginia, March 20, 1829: 12—4m

REFERENCE TO
Rev. Daniel Southall, Murfreesborough, N. C.
John W. Southall, Esq. do
Joseph G. Rea, Esq. do
Dr. Thos. Borland, do
James Scott, Esq. do

R & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every Desirable article of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS;
Amongst which are,

A splendid assortment of Silks,
Several pieces 4-4 Satin Levanteens and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article
A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings
A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes
A large stock of GROCERIES
A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints
Hats Shoes and Hardware, in great variety
Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assorted Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th 1829. 14—tf

☞ FISH AND CORN. ☜

WE have just received a consignment of cut

Herrings and Shad,

put up this season at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and fanned; all of which we will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN, & CO
May 15, 1829. 15—tf

State of North Carolina,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

John Peebles vs. Same. } Original attachment—levied on 2 negroes, Anthony and Nancy, and also the lands of the defendant, containing —— acres, in two or more tracts.
John Nelson vs. Same. } Same.
John Lambertson vs. Same. } Same.
Willie Langford vs. Same. } Same.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Nelson, the defendant in the above named causes, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said John Nelson appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.
Price adv. $3 25 21—6w

State of North Carolina,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

Simmons Barnes vs. Nathaniel Rochelle. } Original attachment—levied on a tract of land containing 117 acres, more or less.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Rochelle, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said Nathaniel Rochelle appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.
Price adv $3 50. 21—6w

State of North Carolina,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

Samuel Norwood vs. George H. Raney. } Original attachment—levied on negro boy named Wesley

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Raney, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said George H. Raney appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue, otherwise final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

JOHN W. HARRISON, C. N. C. C.
Price adv. $3 50 21—6w

Commission Business.

JOS. L. SIMMONS,

CONTINUES to transact a general COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of *Halifax*, N. Carolina. He has secure and extensive Warehouses, and hereby promises strict fidelity to the interest of those who may favour him with their business.

For particulars refer to
James Gordon, Norfolk, Va.
Henry Mason, and *Andrew Harris,* } *Halifax Town, N. C.*
Halifax, N. C. June 13. 21—tf

JAMES GORDON,

LATELY A COMMISSION MERCHANT IN PLYMOUTH,

HAS removed to NORFOLK, Virginia, and will transact any business in that line which may be intrusted to his care, with the greatest attention and diligence.

Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 18—tw

Dr. Charles Cushman

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighboring country. He may at all times be found at Mrs. Fenner's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

June 15th. 20—tf

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, N. Carolina.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of *Warrenton*, and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visitors. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visiters as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where an invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz. $1 per day for each grown person, $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children & servants *half price*. For horses, $10 per month, or 50 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.
May 28, 1829. 18—8w

From the Saturday Bulletin.

Revolutionary Anecdote.

Colonel Allen M'Lane.—This venerable and distinguished soldier of the Revolution, after having reached the patriarchal age of 85 closed his earthly pilgrimage at Wilmington, Delaware, on Friday the 20th ult

Col M'Lane was distinguished for daring personal courage, and for his unremitted activity as a partisan officer. He was long attached to *Lee's* famous legion of horse, which throughout the war, was the terror of the British. An instance of his personal prowess, related to us by himself, we may be permitted to give.

While the British occupied Philadelphia, Col M'Lane was constantly scouring the adjacent country, particularly the upper end of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery counties—seizing every opportunity to cut off the scouting parties of the enemy to intercept their supplies of provision, and to take any advantage of every opening which offered for striking a sudden blow. In this capacity he rendered many important services to the army, and caused great alarm to the British: and though they frequently attempted to surprise and take him, yet such was his constant watchfulness, that none of their attempts succeeded. Having concerted with Captain Craig, (now living, we believe, near Belvidere, N. J.) the plan of an attack upon a small detachment of the enemy, they agreed to rendezvous at a house near Shoemakertown, eight miles from Philadelphia, on the Willow Grove Turnpike. Colonel M'Lane having ordered his little band of troopers to follow at some distance, commanded two of them to precede the main body, but also to keep in his rear; and if they discovered an enemy to ride up to his side and inform him of it, without speaking aloud. While leisurely approaching the place of rendezvous, in this order, in the early grey of the morning, the two men directly in his rear, forgetting their orders, suddenly called out, "Colonel, the British!" faced about, and putting spurs to their horses, were soon out of sight. The colonel looked around, discovered that he was in the centre of a powerful ambuscade, into which the enemy had silently allowed him to pass, without his observing them. They lined both sides of the road, and had been stationed there to pick up any straggling party of Americans that might chance to pass. Immediately on finding they were discovered, a file of soldiers rose from the side of the highway, and fired at the Colonel, but without effect—and he put spurs to his horse, and mounted the road side into the wood; the other part of the detachment also fired. The Colonel miraculously escaped, but a shot striking his horse on the flank, he dashed through the woods, and in a few minutes reached a parallel road upon the opposite side of the forest. Being familiar with the country he feared to turn to the left, as that course led to the city, and he might be intercepted by another ambuscade. Turning therefore to the right, his frightened horse carried him swiftly beyond the reach of those who fired upon him. All at once, however, on emerging from a piece of woods, he observed several British troopers stationed near the road side, and directly in sight ahead, a farm house, around which he observed a whole troop of the enemy's cavalry drawn up. He dashed by the troopers near him without being molested, they believing he was on his way to the main body to surrender himself. The farm house was situated at the intersection of two roads, presenting but a few avenues by which he could escape. Nothing daunted by the formidable array before him, he galloped up to the cross roads on reaching which, he spurred his active horse, turned suddenly to the right, and was soon fairly out of reach of their pistols, though as he turned, he heard them call loudly to surrender or die! A dozen were instantly in pursuit, but in a short time they all gave up the chase except two. Col. M'Lane's horse, scared by the first wound he had ever received, and being a chosen animal, kept ahead for several miles, while his two pursuers kept on with unwearied eagerness.

The pursuit at length waxed so hot, that, as the Colonel's horse stepped out of a small brook which crossed the road, his pursuers entered it at the opposite margin. In ascending a little hill, the horses of the three were greatly exhausted, so much so that neither could be urged faster than to walk. Occasionally, as one of the troopers pursued on a little in advance of his companion, the Colonel slackened his pace, anxious to be attacked by one of the two—but no sooner was his willingness discovered, than the other fell back to his station. They at length approached so near, that a conversation took place between them, the troopers calling out, "Surrender, you damn'd rebel, or we'll cut you in pieces!" Suddenly, one of them rode up on the right side of the Colonel, and without drawing his sword, laid hold of the Colonel's collar. The latter, to use his own words, "had pistols which he knew he could depend upon." Drawing one from the holster, he placed it to the heart of his antagonist, fired and tumbled him dead on the ground! Instantly, the other came up on his left, with his sword drawn, and also seized the Colonel by the collar of his coat. A fierce and deadly struggle here ensued—in the course of which Colonel M'Lane was desperately wounded in the back of his left hand, the sword of his antagonist cutting asunder the veins and tendon of that member. Seizing a favourable opportunity, he drew his other pistol, with a steadiness of purpose which appeared even in his recital of the incident, placed it directly between the eyes of his adversary, pulled the trigger, and scattered his brains on every side of the road! Fearing that others were in pursuit, he abandoned his horse in the highway, and apprehensive from his extreme weakness, that he might die from loss of blood, he crawled into an adjacent mill pond, entirely naked, & at length succeeded in stopping the profuse flow of blood occasioned by this wound. We have seen a painting of this desperate encounter, very accurately representing the contest. It used to be common in our auction rooms, but of late years has become scarce. It should be revived, painted on a large scale, and be hung up in the house of every man who venerates the memory of the departed patriots of his country.

Fatal Enterprise.—Six enterprising citizens of Salem, Massachusetts, set out early last spring for the gold mine district in North Carolina with an outfit of one thousand dollars each, besides mining implements. They selected their ground, and labored diligently until all their money was exhausted, and returned home a few days since, having spent their last dollar. One is in jail for debt. They were not so fortunate as our fellow-citizen of Mecklenburg. Mr. Harris, who, with four hands, clears one hundred dollars per day from his mines. *Rel. Star.*

Good News.—The Hagerstown Torch Light acknowledges the receipt of a Missouri paper, of the 25th of July, which states that the troops which lately went in pursuit of a small band of Indians, are on their return from the battle ground, not having met with any Indians. It would have been surprising if they had. Having had 12 of their small band killed, the remaining 60 or 70 no doubt sought their safety by precipitate flight from the further danger which impended. *N. Jour.*

We observe in the Columbian Centinel printed at Georgetown, D. C. an extract of a letter giving an account of the Exercises at the Commencement of Georgetown College, from which we copy the following anecdote. "It is current among the students, that the Hon. William Gaston the distinguished Statesman and Jurist of N. Carolina, having completed his preparatory studies, at the then Academy of Georgetown, and graduated at Princeton was soon afterwards returned to Congress; and among the first acts of his Congressional life, was the introduction of an act to empower the Faculty of Georgetown College in the District of Columbia, to confer literary degrees upon such of their students as they might deem worthy of them Congress passed the bill, and the Faculty have continued ever since to exercise the power. The first individual who received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Faculty was the late Chief Justice TAYLOR, of Noth Carolina."

TRAVELLING CABINET.—Our right royal and well beloved fellow subjects, Messrs. the Oppositionists, are endeavoring to make up something like a parallel to the electioneering journeyings of our late administration, in the facts that Gen. Jackson lately visited the public works in Virginia in company with two or three members of the Cabinet—that Mr. Berrien travelled from his residence in Georgia on to the seat of Government, and that Mr. Branch, good for no hing prodigal, carried his family all the way from North-Carolina to Washington! Now if this is n't one of the prettiest parallelograms that ever we saw in plain trigonometry, there is no bread in nine loaves. Mr. McLane, is a member of the "travelling cabinet" too, and ought to be "Nortonised" for we are credibly informed that he travelled all the way from Delaware to New-York, after his appointment as minister to Great Britain. It is said also that he is about to travel to England, by water; either "constructively" as Mr. Adams travelled from Petersburg, or else land in Liverpool, and consider himself in South America like John H. Pleasants. But this wants confirmation.

Camden Journal.

Debates of the Convention.

The Subscribers have engaged the services of Mr. Stansbury of Washington, to report for the Enquirer the interesting Debates of the approaching Convention.—The merits of Mr. S. as a Stenographer, are known & acknowledgedthrough the Union—being the reporter of the Debates of Congress, for Messrs. Gales & Seaton, of the Nat. Int.—We thought such a Doliberative Body, as the Convention of Virginia, was entitled to the best Stenographer we could obtain at almost any expence.

Having announced our intention in June last, to print also some Extra Copies of the Reports, to be bound up in a Volume, for the full consideration of the People—We think it necessary, with the view of ascertaining how many Copies we may venture to strike, to circulate a Prospectus, in order that gentlemen who may desire a Copy, may enter their names. —The Copies of the Prospectus will be returned to us by the 1st of October, and will be found in the hands either of Friends or of Post Masters in every county of the State. The work will be neatly printed—and will be sold as low as it is possible to afford it. If any subscriber should object to its price, we shall not insist upon his taking it.—It will be printed in a large Octavo, after the form of Mr. Niles's Weekly Register.

☞A Copy of this Advertisement will be sent to every Editor in Virginia, and several out of it—who will be kind enough re-publish it—for which favor, we will either pay their bills at sight, or offer them an equivalent in a Copy of a Work, which should enter into the Library of every Politician.

RITCHIE & COOK.

Enquirer Office.

We understand, from a gentleman just from Washington, that the President's health was so much improved within a few days, that he would probably abandon the idea he had formed of visiting Old Point.

Rich. Enq.

HOW CAN THEY REFUSE?—The following appears in a late Southern paper, as an advertisement. The writer is stated to have been a long time struggling with adverse fortune, and the frowns and injuries of an unfeeling world, until having succeeded in gaining a law suit, he found himself in tolerable comfortable circumstances.

One good turn is worth another.

When I was going down hill I was supplied with kicks from the liberal upright, without asking for them. I am going up hill—won't they lend me a few now?

HENRY SHULTZ.

July 25.

STEALING A WIFE.—A young surgeon was lately apprehended at Sheffield under a warrant charging him with having stolen a pair of stockings, a flannel petticoat, dimity petticoat, a satin slip, and a bonnet! It appeared that the young gentleman had, in fact stolen a young lady; and had been married to her at Gretna Green; and that her mother, not relishing the connexion, had gone before a magistrate, and preferred a charge of stealing the clothes in which the fugitive was attired at the time of her flight. What became of the cas is not mentioned in any of the Sheffields papers.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The further information which we have received from the Kentucky Congressional Election enables us to state that H. P. Letcher has been re-elected without opposition; that Richard M. Johnson is elected in opposition to R. M'Hatton; and that S. Kincaid is elected, in opposition to Mr. Booker, from the district recently represented by Mr. Moore. The election in Mr. Lecomptes district was very close, and the result is yet uncertain. Mr. Wickliffe was run closer than usual, but is said to be re-elected.

[Nat Int.

CHEROKEE LANDS.

We learn from Gen. R. M. Saunders, who returned a few days since from the Cherokee Nation, that himself and the Rev. Mr Posey, the other Commissioner, succeeded in contracting with the claimants for reservations of land, in fifty-four cases, of 640 acres each; that there are three or four remaining cases, in which they expect to meet with no difficulty in obtaining: that the appropriation by Congress, $20,000, will more than cover the purchase and attending expenses; that it will be necessary for the Commissioners again to visit the Nation, to pay the money, take conveyances, &c. when they expect to make a final adjustment of the whole business; and that a part of these lands have already been sold by the State; but a large proportion are yet to sell, some of which are valuable.

The country is represented to us as healthy, and well suited to persons of small force, as stock of all kinds is raised to great advantage. The inhabitants of the new county of Macon evince much public spirit, in the opening of roads, the erection of Public Buildings, &c. Contracts have been made for the erection of a Court House and jail, both of brick, at the price of about $7,000. There seems to be no doubt, that after another sale of the State Lands, the county will become fully settled.

Gen. Saunders says he heard nothing of any disturbance between the Indians and the whites, in relation to the removal of the former beyond the Mississippi; that the Talk of the President is considered as giving the coup de grace to the Indians within the limits of the States; that the old Indians express great unwillingness to remove, and nothing but dire necessity will ever induce them to sell the small portion of land which they still hold; that should the Legislatures of this State and Tennessee follow the example of Georgia, in extending their laws over the Indians, and deny them the privilege of giving testimony, it will, in a great degree, force them to leave the coutry. How far such a course of policy would accord with principles of humanity and justice, remains with the Legislature in its wisdom to determine.

Perhaps history cannot afford a more remarkable instance of desperate courage than that which was exerted in December, 1756, by the officers and crew of the English privateer, the Terrible, under the command of Capt Wm. Death, of 26 guns and 200 men, and having a most singular combination of names belonging to her. —She was called the Terrible, equipped at Execution dock, commanded by Capt. Death, whose Lieutenant was called Devil and who had one Ghost for Surgeon. She engaged the French privateer Vengeance of 36 guns and 360 men and another large French merchant ships, who both bore down upon her, and at the first broadside shot away her mainmast; still she maintained a furious engagement against both ships. The French Commander and his second were killed, with two thirds of his men, but the gallant Capt. Death, with the greater part of his officers and almost his whole crew, having met with the same fate, his ship was boarded by the enemy, who found on more than twenty-six persons alive, sixteen of whom were mutilated by the loss of leg or arm, and the other ten grievously wounded.

Smollet's England.

A Salem writer says that every gentleman who sees a lady too tightly laced should inform her of it immediately. The Massachusetts Aurora says, that every such lady should box every such gentleman's ears. This is the way the Yankee editors talk about the ladies.

From the Alabama Journal.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ALABAMA AND GEORGIA

We, the chiefs and head men of the Creek Nation, have very recently understood that much alarm and excitement have been produced in various parts of your country; we learn, that it is reported among your citizens, that the Creek Nation is becoming hostile and unfriendly to the citizens of said states; and we learn that much uneasiness is manifested on account of it. All this we are exremely sorry to hear; and take this method to inform the people generally, that there are no such views in contemplation among the people of the Creek Nation; and the report has been gotton up by some malicious person or persons to excite the feelings of the white people against us, perhaps for their personal advantage; and perhaps to arouse the feelings of the Executive of the U. States, for the purposes of forcing us contrary to our will, from the land of our great forefathers, which has been our inheritance from generation to generation for time immemorial.

Independent of all moral right and moral law, by which we hold the same, the Government of the U. S. has, by a solemn treaty, made and entered into at the city of Washington, by all the constituted authorities of both nations, acknowledged, recognised, and guaranteed to the Creek Nation forever, all the land we now hold, though that is but little; and we never can think of moving from it. Our children are near and dear to us; we must cherish and support them.—We wish to live in peace with our white brothers; and we wish our children to live in peace after we are dead and gone. We wish to cultivate peace and harmony for ever. We wish, and instruct our children to adopt the manners and customs of the whites, as far as they are capable of so doing, as we find our neighbours, the Cherokees fast advancing in the arts of civilized life. This has convinced us, that we can do the same; and in the course of a few more generations, our old habits, manners, and customs, will, we confidently believe, be fully and completely eradicated, and will assume all the arts of civilization.

Now friends and brothers, we appeal to your feelings of justice and magnanimity for a co-operation in our cause. You are a great, happy, and magnanimous people. You understand how to appreciate free principles, free laws, and free institutions; and according to your honest conception of such laws, you will deal out to us all the rights and privileges that we are entitled to, and have been guaranteed to us by the Government of the United States.

In closing this communication, we beg you, on the part of our nation and ourselves, to accept the warmest feelings of friendship and good will; and be assured that our nation never will spill the blood of our white friends and brothers, so long as the water runs or the grass grows.

(Signed)

SAMUEL SMITH,

interpreter.

WILLIAM M'GIRTH,

and fifty-eight other Chiefs and head men of the Nation.

BOLIVAR.— Letters from Bogota state confidently, Bolivar has consented to be crowned, and that negociations are going on with the French government for settling the succession on a Bourbon Prince.—The Crown of Bolivar, it is said, is now preparing in Europe, and as the recent visit of the Duke of Orleans and his son, the Prince de Chartres, to England, is said to have had for its object an introduction to Donno Mariah de Gloria, it is supposed the Prince will become the Emperior of the Brazils. Bolivar having in view the conquest of Peru, it will suit his views to have the Emperor bounded by the Brazils, and to see the two Crowns settled on his successor.

We are sorry that we are under the necessity of stating that the Roanoke Navigation Company works, at this place are entirely out of order, it is very questionable whether at this time a boat with six hogsheads of Tobacco could pass through the Canal Basin and Locks, we are almost certain it could not without great difficulty, and from the present state of the basin it is apprehended that there will be much sickness in that neighborhood.—The Water works occasionally have to suspend their operations in consequence of the want of water, occasioned by the collection of sand at the guard lock or head gate. The tan-yard branch emptying in the Canal, has made it, at its entrance almost impossible, and the branch which empties in the upper part of the basin has fully proven that there will be no basin as long as it empties into it.

All these difficulties could be removed in a few weeks by the Company, and permanently, and as this is the season generally appropriated by engineers to the excavation of basins, and the sluicing of streams, we fully calculate that this work, most desirable of any on the river, will be repaired by the approaching season. If the Company consult their interest, it certainly will be done.

Danville Tel.

THE SPECK OF WAR.

The St. Louis paper expresses an opinion, that the extensive preparations made by the governor, will undoubtedly check any hostile designs, if any such were deliberately entertained.' It supposes, however, that the Indian force has been much exaggerated; that the engagement at the Iowaay towns was with an inconsiderable band of Indians. The requisitions made by the governor upon the U. S. troops, under command of Gen. Leavenworth, was promptly met by an order of the commanding General—the troops were dispatched from St. Louis in the steam-boat 'Crusader' two days after, embracing five companies of the 6th Regiment of infantry, and one of the Rank companies of the 5d regiment—Gen. Leavenworth was to repair to Fayette, in Howard county, to meet the Governor, and concert arrangements.

The Western Monitor, of the 25th ult. printed at Fayette, states that 'Nothing specific has as yet been received from the frontier Dr. Wm. B McLean, of this place, who has been out for several days, attending to the wounded, informs us that they are all lying within the settlements and are rapidly convalescent. The troops that left this county, Charlton and Randolph, were from the last accounts rapidly progressing, all in good health and spirits; it is thought they reached the place of destination on Wednesday morning.' 'Whether the Indians yet remain on the frontier or not, been able to ascertain. The reports which come from that quater are generally conflicting—some diametrically opposed. Some are of the opinion, that the Indians evacuated the country immediately after the late difficulty. Others are inclined to think that they will accumulate all their force and endeavor to stand their ground.

We were informed last evening (says the Monitor of the 25th) by a gentleman of this place, who accompanied the troops part of the way out, and to return in consequence of indisposition, that the company that had proceeded to the battle ground to bury the dead, &c had returned, bringing no news of importance, only that they did not discover any Indians —and that Myers and Owenshy were both found dead on the ground, with their scalps off Poor Winn it was supposed had snared a worse fate. His feet and hands were found about two hundred yards from the encampment, where the Indians had overtaken him, and burnt him a live. For his hands and feet were lying in a bed of ashes. We are also informed that the last orders of the Governor to General Trigg, were to leave one hundred men to protect the frontier, and march the rest back to the settlements—unless there be sufficient symptoms of danger to keep them all stationed on the frontier.'

Centenary Celebration.—Saturday last was a day of great animation in the town of Baltimore It was the day which has been selected for celebrating the foundation of the town It was one hundred years ago that day, (August 8th.) since the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland passed the Act "For erecting a town on the north side of Patapsco, in Baltimore county, and for laying out into lots 60 acres of land in and about where one John Fleming now lives." "The land was purchased (says the Baltimore Chonicle) for forty shillings in money, or in tobacco, at a penny a pound." For thirty years before the passage of the law, the city of Annapolis had been the seat of government, as it is at the present moment—and now Baltimore outstrips it in every other respect—in the number of houses people, public improvements, &c. &c.

One hundred years ago, Baltimore was a wilderness, with an area of 60 acres, inhabited by about 43 human beings, and now a populous city, containing about 30,000 persons, comprising an area of 2,300 acres, advancing with gigantic strides in the career of improvement, and about to signalise this anniversary by the commencement of another great work. On July the 4th of last year (says the Baltimore Chronicle of Saturday last,) "the ground was broken on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and the interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone performed by that illustrious individual, whose happy fate it has been to remain as the connecting link between this generation and the one that has passed—and this day we are called upon to perform a similar work on the line of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road. The first of these undertakings has already progressed beyond the point of its greatest difficulties, and promises within the anticipated time to unfold to us the riches of the vast valley of the Mississippi—while the latter has been begun with an earnest, which ensures its early completion. Of its usefulness who will doubt after putting his finger upon the map and tracing with his mind's eye the immense amount of mineral and vegetable wealth, which it must necessarily empty into our lap?

Richmond Enquirer

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly) eight, with the business of type founding he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any increased facilities in the manufacture, (for there are no other facilities" at present in the city, than there were 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present,) nor have the materials used in making printing type been so greatly reduced, as to bear any proportion to the reduction in the prices of type. But the reduction has been induced, by competition, and an overcaring disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type plain and ornamental, for books and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice. In the choice of Bookietter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete printer's Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office at very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptance—or a discount of five per cent, will be made for cash.

Six lines Pica, all larger 30 cents; Double Pica, to five lines Pica, 32; Great Primer, 34; English, 36; Pica, 26; Small Pica, 38; Long Primer 40; Burgeois, 46; Brevier, 56; Minion, 70; Nonpareil, 90; Leads, 30; Quotations, 30.

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Old type received in exchange, at 9 cents per lb.

STEREOTYPING will be done at the lowest prices in the best manner, as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia who give the above thee conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to $2 50, payable in type, or settlement of account.

J. HOWE

Corner of Crown & Callowhill sts. Philla.

LOOK HERE.

I wish to purchase from Fifty to one hundred Young, Negro Fellows, and Girls without Children. For which I will pay the cash.

THOS. BURTLE.

August, 6. 27—4w

BLANKS,

Neatly printed at this Office

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1829.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Ashe—Anderson Mitchell, senate. James Calloway and —— Baker, commons.

Bladen—James M'Kay, senate. John J. McMillan and Robert Melvin, commons.

Brunswick—Jacob Leonard, senate. Marsden Campbell and —— Grauze, commons.

Columbus—James Burney, senate. Luke R. Simmons and C. Stevens, commons.

Caswell—Bedford Brown, senate. John Willson and Jas. Kerr, commons.

Chatham—Joseph Ramsay, senate. Joseph J. Brooks and Nath'l. G. Smith, commons.

Cumberland—Archibald McDearmid. Alexander M'Neill and —— Bue, commons.

Cabarrus—Christophey Melchor, senate. Daniel M. Barringer and William M'Lean commons.

Craven—Wm. Walton, senate. George Blair and Wm. Byrum, commons.

Camden—Abner Grandy and Thos. Dozier, commons. No returns for the senator received.

Carteret—Otway Burns, senate. John S. W. Hellen and David W. Borden, commons.

Duplin—Steph. Miller, senate. Wm. Wright and John Farrier, commons.

Davidson—Ransom Harris, senate. Wm. W. Wiseman and Lew. Snyder, commons.

Franklin—Wm. P. Williams, senate. Wm. Branch and Thomas T. Russell, commons.

Greene—Wyatt Moye, senate. Jas. Harper and Arthur Speight, commons.

Guilford—Wm. W. Cowper, senate. Wm. W. Stedman and Risdon Rawles, commons.

Iredell—Thomas A. Allison, senate. James M. Bogle and Wm. King, commons.

Johnston—Reuben Sanders, senate. Hillory Wilder and Allen Richardson, commons.

Jones—Risden M'Daniel, senate. O. Bryan Cox and Alfred Stanly, commons.

Lenoir—Wm. D. Mosely, senate. Allen Wooten and Council Wooten, commons.

Mecklenburg—Wm. Davidson, senate. Wm. J. Alexander and Evan Alexander, commons.

Moore—Alexander M'Neill, senate. Wm. Hancock and D. Murchison, commons.

New Hanover—Wm. B. Mears, senate. Patrick Murphy and Wm. S. Larkins, commons.

Orange—W. Montgomery, senate. J. Stockard and Thos. Taylor, commons.

Onslow—Edward Ward, senate. Richard B. Hatch and John B. Thompson, commons.

Pasquotank—John Pool, senate. Thomas Bell and Thomas Jordan, commons.

Perquimons—Willis Riddick, senate. Benj. Mullen and Thomas Wilson, commons.

Robeson—N. B. Johnston, senate. John Brown and John Purcell, commons.

Richmond—Tryam M'Farland, senate. Neal Nicholson and Jas. Murphey, commons.

Rowan—David F. Caldwell, senate. Thomas G. Polk and Richmond M. Pearson, commons.

Randolph—Abram Brower, senate. Alex. Cunningham and Abram Brower, 2nd, commons.

Rockingham—Robert Martin, senate. William Bethell and Wilson Hill, commons.

Surry—Meshack Franklin, senate. Alfred Moore and Ephraim Hough, commons.

Sampson—D. Underwood, senate. Archibald Monk and —— Sloan, commons.

Stokes—Gabriel T. Moore, senate. John Banner and John Butner, commons.

Tyrrell—John B. Beasley, senate. Daniel N. Bateman and Frederick Davenport, commons.

Washington—Sam'l Davenport, senate. James A. Chesson and Thomas B. Haughton, commons.

Wilkes—James Wellborn, senate. Gen. M. Stokes and —— Horton, commons.

Wayne—Gabriel Sherard, senate. James Rhodes and John W. Sasser, commons.

Wake—Charles L. Hinton, senate. Samuel Whitaker and Wesley Jones, commons.

Town of Fayetteville—John D. Eccles.

Hillsborough—F. Nash.

Wilmington—Joseph A. Hill.

Salisbury—Charles Fisher.

Edenton—Samuel T. Sawyer.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District.

Wm. B. Shepard is elected by a majority of 377 votes over Lem Sawyer, the late member.

Second District.

Willis Alston, no regular opposition.

Third District.

Thomas H. Hall, without opposition.

Fourth District.

Jesse Speight, by a majority of 1396 votes over both of his opponents. The votes were:

For Speight,	3137
Daves,	1262
Manney,	459

Fifth District.

Gabriel Holmes, by a majority of about 220 votes over Edward B. Dudley.

Sixth District.

Robert Potter, by a majority of 2152 votes over S. Hillman and W. Joyner.

Seventh District.

Edmund Deberry, by a majority of upwards of 200 votes over John A. Cameron.

Eighth District.

Daniel L. Barringer, by a majority of 1000 votes over all of his competitors.

Ninth District.

Augustin H. Shepperd, without opposition.

Tenth District.

John Giles,	3226
John Long, (old member,)	2281
Giles' majority,	945

Eleventh District.

Henry W. Connor, without opposition.

Twelvth District.

Lewis Williams, by a majority of 402 votes over Samuel King.

The thirteenth not heard from.

Fayetteville, Aug. 12.

The editors of the Raleigh Register speaking of the committal of Wm. Williamson, to the jail of this place, say they understand he was arrested in consequence of certain disclosures which were made by a white woman at a camp-meeting near this place a short time since. The disclosures spoken of were made, but by a *colored* woman. Williamson was consequently at first committed only on suspicion, until other witnesses could be obtained, who the colored woman had stated were also knowing to the circumstances. These witnesses have since been examined, and their testimony was such that the magistrates before whom the examination took place ordered his further committal. But that "murder will out," is further exemplified by the subsequent arrest and committal of the coloured woman by whom the disclosures against Williamson were made, on a charge of infanticide. *Journal.*

North Carolina Silk—We have seen a specimen of sewing silk, manufactured in Duplin county, in this state. It was white, the materials extremely fine and glossy. Upon comparison with silk made in Connecticut, we gave the preference as to the quality of the material, to the Duplin silk, and as to the manufacturing to the Connecticut. A number of pair of stockings have been made of the Duplin silk, which we understand are equal in appearance, and much superior in durability to those imported. The worms were fed on the common purple mulberry, which abounds in almost every part of the state, and upon comparison, its leaves were found to be more tender and nutritious than the leaves of the imported tree. *Wilmington Recorder.*

Norfolk, Aug. 21.

The President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Gratiot, of the Engineer Corps, came passengers yesterday in the Steam Boat Potomac, from Washington, and landed at the Rip Raps.—*Beacon.*

The Boston papers give an account of the performances of the rope dancers recently imported from Europe, at the Federal st. theatre. The Courier says, Mr. Peters, himself seemed determined to out do all his predecessors in the wonder of his art. He swung and tumbled and re-tumbled and whirled on the slack-rope till half the audience seemed to doubt whether he were a man or a butterfly, but to cap the climax of all wonders, Mr. Peters walked out from one of the sides of the gallery to the centre of the dome, his feet upwards to the ceiling, and his head downwards! This was certainly the *ne plus ultra of Antipodes.* He intended, while standing in this position (if it were not more properly *hanging*,) to have taken some refreshment, which he certainly deserved, and was pulling up by a small cord, a small table on which was a candle, a bottle, and a bit of bread and cheese; but when the table was at a convenient distance above the heads of the people in the pit, the contents slipped off, and as *their* centre of gravity seemed to be in the pit rather than in the dome, they took that direction, and Mr. Peters had to walk back without his wine.

The Beacon states that the Norfolk Colonization Society have received, (by the hands of Moses Myers, Esq.) a donation of two hundred dollars, the contribution of a gentleman in Boston, to aid the humane object of the Society in transporting liberated slaves from Virginia to Africa.

Handsome Present to President Jackson.—Mr. Somerset R. Waters, an ingenious mechanic of this county, has constructed and presented to the President of the U. States, a beautiful Casket, composed of 24 kinds of wood. The beatiful specimen of cabinet-work is denominated by Mr. Waters, "The American Box." This artist is a staunch republican, and, like his brother mechanics generally, he is a practical friend to Domestic Industry.

Frederick, Md. Citizen.

Well done, Green county!—The freemen of Greene county, 461 in number, have given four hundred and fifty-one votes to the administration candidate. Gen. Speight was born and raised in Greene, and this unanimity among his immediate acquaintance, may be regarded as a triumphant approbation of his conduct.

Newbern Sentinel.

It has been said, that the President of the United States, has it in contemplation, to visit Old Point for a few days; he will be accompanied by the Secretary of War. The President has been confined to his room during the last week, and is said to have been cupped. The great drudgery of office which he has undergone for so many weeks, even frequently to a late hour in the night, and his anxiety to see as much into the public business as possible, have affected his constitution, and will probably make it *necessary* for him to repair to Old Point for recreation and sea air. If he should go under such circumstances, it is hoped that he may be permitted to be as much at ease as possible, and to enjoy the privilege of an invalid, in seeking the health which he solicits for, unharrassed by official etiquette and crowding visitors.

Richmond Enquirer.

From the correspondent of the U. S. Gazette

Washington, Aug. 14, 1829.

DEAR SIR—Dr. Watkins was brought into Court to-day, to receive sentence upon the three distinct offences of which he has been convicted, viz: of obtaining the separate sums of 750 dollars, of 500 dollars, and of 2000 dollars of the money of the United States and applying the same to his own use and benefit. There was considerable discussion among the members of the bar, as to the necessity which existed for bringing the prisoner into court, as the offence was only a misdemeanor, and the court had some doubts on the subject, but on reference to the authorities and practice, they found it was usual to have the prisoner in the court, in every case where the court might exercise the right of inflicting corporal punishment. The counsel for the United States, as well as the counsel for the accused, was consulted on the subject, but Mr. Coxe declined taking any part in the business. It was then ordered that the marshal should conduct the prisoner into court to receive his sentence. Many gentlemen left the court, rather than to witness the degradation of the prisoner, and as the order to bring in the prisoner was unexpected, very few of those who are always ready to witness the most afflicting exhibitions of human degradation, had the opportunity to indolge their curiosity. When he was brought into court the prisoner was evidently under a severe infliction of mental agony, but he made a great effort to appear composed, and to sustain himself so far as to prevent his emotions from becoming too apparent to those around him. He took his seat with a countenance uncommonly pale, and hung down his head, hiding his eyes with his hand, unwilling, perhaps, they should rest on any individual with whom he had once been connected in social intercourse, or who had been a participant of his hospitality and friendship in his better days. It was a sight humiliating to our nature, full of deep and instructive warning, and there was scarcely a countenance present on which was not written sincere sympathy in the fate of one whose qualifications for distinction are so numerous and so conspicuous, and who, by their misuse, had at once plunged himself into distress and disgrace, from which there is no probability of his extrication, so as again to be put in possession of the esteem and confidence of his fellow men.

The sentence of the court was read to him, without any delay, or accompanying observations. There was no necessity for impressive comment to awaken remorse and agony, for the evidences of their existence were to be found in their ravages upon his frame and his features.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18.

An affray occurred this morning, in Hanover Square, which had nearly been attended by serious consequences. A negro man by the name of Gaines, it appears, who has been industriously employed about Hanover Square during the last four or five years, is a fugitive from Virginian slavery. His former master being in this city having discovered him, procured the assistance of young Hays, and went to arrest him. They found him in the square, as usual, and Hays seized him. Gaines drew a knife and furiously attempted resistance, cutting Hays in the wrist and stabbing him in the thigh. He also made a thrust with the knife at his master, who warded it off with his cane and struck him on the head. Hays did not let go his hold, notwithstanding his wounds, and calling a cartman to his assistance, the negro was thrown upon his back, secured, and taken to the police office, where the examination is not yet (one o'clock,) concluded.

Died at his residence in Loudon county, Virginia, a few days since, TOMMY TOWSON, a black man, aged 130 years. He was born and lived in Virginia, and retained his mental and physical faculties, to a few days previous to his decease.

The Dover N. H. Gazette states the death of a Miss Turner by dropsy. She was tapped 21 times from the 28th July, 1827, to the 31st *May*, 1829—and the aggregate quantity of water amounted to 923 lbs. One single operation in *May* last produced 52 lbs! An almost incredible calculation!

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, assembled on Wednesday morning, the 12th inst. Sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut; after which the holy sacrament was administered. The house of bishops was organized by the election of the Revd Dr. Wilson, of New York, as Secretary, Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, presiding. The house of clerical and lay delegates was organized by electing the Revd Dr. Wyatt, of Baltimore, as President, and Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, of New York, as Secretary.—The house of bishops White and Onderdonk of Pennsylvania, Hobart, of New York, Croes, of New Jersy, Brownell of Connecticut, Griswold of the Eastern Diocess, Moore, of Virginia, and Ravenscroft, of North Carolina. Bishops Bowen, of South Carolina, and Chase, of Ohio, were absent.

We understand, that Nash Legrand, Esq. (a member of the Executive Council of this State) has been appointed U. S. Navy Agent at Norfolk, in place of Miles King, Esq. removed.—*Rich. Enq.*

The editor of the Salem Courier has invented an instrument, to which he has given the name of "*Corsetometer.*" By this instrument one can ascertain how tight the waist of a lady may be drawn without occasioning ruinous and irremediable injury! The editor of the Courier is of opinion "it is the duty of every man, if he *sees the ladies squeezing themselves to death to tell them of it.*" We would go one step further, and *draw them out of the* VICE.

Boston Com. Gaz.

Last week, Mr. John Haine, tanner, of Beaver township, having occasion to leave his bark-mill, went out, leaving his daughter Maria, a child of about two years and six months old, playing in the building. On his return, after an absence of a few minutes, he found that the child had accidentally fallen into the mill, and was literally ground to atoms, the heavy roller having twice passed over its body.

Union Times.

THE SEASONS

Much rain has fallen here and in our neighbourhood, for several days past. On Saturday evening the 15th inst. four or five miles above this place, was a heavy fall of hail, accompanied with much rain and high wind. The hail-stones were the size of patridge eggs and larger. Considerable damage has been done to the tobacco crops, on several plantations, in that section. As far as we have heard, the crops of corn, in every part of the country, were never more promising, and they are beyond the reach of accidents, tornadoes and great freshets excepted.

Milton Gazette.

A dinner was given to Mr. Clay at Bardstown on Thursday last. A gentleman who was there informs us, that it was attended by a great concourse, estimated at 4,000, being about one thousand more than attended the dinner here. Mr. Clay made a very able and interesting speech, which gave universal satisfaction. Having heretofore given his views, and published them, on the course thus far pursued by the present administration, he did not touch again on that subject which he had already exhausted, but discussed the general principles of our policy and political institutions, leaving his auditors to apply the sound doctrines he developed, to the existing state of the country and the public transactions of the times.

[*Ky. Focus.*

Map of the United States.—Mr. Tanner of Philadelphia has just published a new Map of the United States, which is declared to be a splendid production in point of execution. The Map is also said to embody more information than any other work of the kind, a large portion of which is new matter, obtained with much labour.

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.

Saville.

DIED,

At the residence of Col. Andrew Joyner, in this county, on Monday night last, after a short but severe attack of the bilious fever, Mr. JESSE R. RHYMES, in the 21st year of his age.

In Bertie county, on the 11th inst. John Askew, sen. Esq. in the 60th year of his age. He was an affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, a kind master, and a valuable member of society.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public generally that they will have a large and extensive

WARE-HOUSE

completed by the 1st of October next, near the river, for the purpose of storing all kinds of produce and packages of every description, which may be intrusted to their care. Our charges shall be moderate, and every exertion used to render general satisfaction.

HAWKINS & HARRIS

Halifax, Aug. 21, 1829. 29—tf

NOTICE.

KNOW all men whom it may concern, that I do hereby relinquish all claim whatsoever on the land purchased of me by Lemuel Long, for the original purchase money, and look to the security of the original bond for satisfaction of the same.

JOS. J. GRAY

August 20th, 1829. 29—3w

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 16th July last a negro woman named

CRELCY.

She is between 25 and 27 years of age, tolerably black, about 5 feet high, has a down look, a weak voice, and is round shouldered. She is in a bad state of health, being either pregnant or otherwise swelled. She was barefooted and had on white cotton clothes. As she has connexions between Halifax and Petersburg, she may have gone in that direction, but it is more probable that she is lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. James Faucett. I will pay the above reward and all reasonable expenses to any person who will deliver said negro to me 9 miles south of Halifax, or $10 to have her secured in any jail so that I get her.

WM B. MOORE.

Aug 24, 1829. 29—tf

COMMITTED,

TO the jail of Halifax county, North Carolina, on the 25th inst. a negro fellow by the name of **STERLING**, rather over the ordinary size, quite black and about twenty-one years old. He says that he belongs to George W. Campbell, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, and that he was sold to Mr. Campbell by a Mr. Heath of Virginia. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said negro, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. H. SIMMONS.

Aug 26 29—3w

EAGLE HOTEL,

HALIFAX, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious house, formerly known by the name of the

BIG TAVERN,

where he is in hopes, his strict attention to his business, and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES.

Man and horse per day,	$1 50
Do. board by the year,	130 00
Do. do. per month,	12 50
Do. do. by the day for a man,	1 00
Dinner and horsefeed,	75
Supper,	37 1-2
Breakfast,	37 1-2
Lodging,	12 1-2

J. H. McLEMORE.

August 20, 1829. 28—3m

Quankey Academy.

THE fall term of this Academy opens on Monday the 24th inst. (or August.) All members of the school for the year, and all intending to enter, are earnestly requested to begin at the opening, or as early as possible. The term consists of 13 weeks.

Aug 17

AT a regular Convocation of Roanoke Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4, Halifax, held at their Hall, on the 13th day of July, 1829.

On motion, it was *Ordered*, that the 1st section of 1st article of the Bye Laws of this Chapter be published in the Halifax Minerva four weeks, viz: "The regular Convocations of this Chapter shall be on the evenings of the second Saturday in each and every month, at 6 o'clock, P. M. from the 1st of October to the 1st of April—at 7 o'clock P. M. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October.

From the Minutes,

Witness,

S. M. JOHNSTON, *Secry.*

27—4w

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given to all whom it may concern, that the Lot in the town of Halifax, known in the plot of said town commons as No. 130, which I sold to Lemuel Long, in 1827, is yet unpaid for, and all and every person is hereby forwarned from trading for said lot, unless subject to the purchase money.

THOS OUSBY.

Halifax July 6th, 1829. 25—3w

Prime Chewing Tobacco, from the Manufactory of R. Ellyson, Richmond Va. and also an assortment of Tin Ware just received and for sale very low by R. KINGSBURY.

Aug 11. 27—tf

POETRY.

THE POOR.

BY T. HOLCROFT.

And wherefore do the poor complain?
The rich man asked me!
Come walk abroad with me, I said,
And I will answer thee.

'Twas winter, and the frozen streets
Were cheerless to behold,
And we were wrapped and coated well,
And yet were very cold.

We met an old bareheaded man,
And his locks were thin and white;
We asked him what he did abroad
In that cold winter's night?

'Twas bitter cold, indeed! he said--
At home no fire had he,
And therefore he had come abroad,
To ask for charity.

We met a young barefooted child,
And she begged loud and bold—
We asked her why she went abroad
When the night it was so cold?

She said her father could not work,
For he lay sick in bed;
And therefore was it she had come
Abroad to beg for bread.

We went into a cabin then,
To shield us from the storm,
And hoped to find some friendly blaze,
Our frozen limbs to warm.

We found three shivering little girls,
With their wretched mother there
And in their haggard eyes we read
COLD, HUNGER and DESPAIR.

She said, for her poor suffering bairns
No bed nor fire had she,
For she had been abroad, IN VAIN
To beg for charity!

I turned me to the rich man then,
For silently stood he.
You ask'd me why the poor complain,
And these have answered thee.

I saw his manly bosom swell,
And the tear-drop in his eye,
For he went to see such piteous sights
Of human misery!

Nor were they barren tears he shed
Over their wretched lot;
For since that winter night, their wants
Have never been forgot.

From the Athenæum.

ISADORE.

In the church-yard of ****, there is a grave covered with a plain slab of white marble, with no other inscription than "ISADORE D'EREILLO, aged nineteen." Those few words speak histories to the heart; they tell of a beautiful flower withered, far from its accustomed soil, in the spring day of its blossom; they tell the fate of a young and unhappy stranger, dying in a foreign country, remote from every early association, her last moments unsoothed by affectionate solicitude; no tender voice, whose lightest sound breathed happy memories; no eye of fondness on which the fainting mourner might look for sympathy—her very ashes separated from their native earth.

"Might I not fancy myself a hero of fiction?" said Col. Fitzallan, bending gracefully as he caught the snow white hand which had just arranged his sling; "Fair lady, henceforth I vow myself your true and loyal knight, and thus pledge my heart's first homage!" pressing the yielding fingers gently to his lips. Alas, thought Isadore, while those eloquent interpreters of feeling, a blush, sigh and smile, mingle together--he loves not passionately as I love, or he could not trifle thus; a light compliment was never yet breathed by love.

Isadore was at that age when the deeper tenderness of woman first deepens the gaiety of childhood, like the richer tint that dies the rose as it expands into summer loveliness. Adored by her father, for she had her mother's voice and look, and came a sweet remembrancer of his youth's sole warm dream of happiness, of that love whose joy departed ere it knew one cloud of care, or one sting of sorrow; a word of anger seemed to Don Fernando a sacrilege against the dead; his own melancholy constancy gave a reality to the romantic imaginings of his child. She now loved Fitzallan with all the fervor of first excited attachment: she had known him under circumstances the most affecting, when the energies and softer feelings of woman were alike called forth; when the proud and fearless soldier became dependant on her he had protected; laid on the bed of sickness; far from the affectionate hands that would have soothed, the tender eyes that would have wept over his pillow. Isadore became his nurse, soothed with unremitting care the solitude and weariness of a sick room: and when again able to bear the fresh air of heaven, her arm was the support of her too interesting patient. With Fitzallan the day of romance was over; a man above thirty cannot enter into the wild visions of an enthusiastic girl; flattered by the attachment which Isadore's every look betrayed, he trifled with her, regardless or thoughtless of the young and innocent heart that confided so fearlessly. Love has no power to look forward—the delicious consciousness of the present, a faint but delightful shadow of the past, from its eternity; the possibility of separation never entered the mind of his Spanish love, till Fitzallan's instant return to England became necessary. They parted with all those gentle vows which are such sweet anchors for hope to rest on in absence—but alas, such frail ones. For a time her English lover wrote very regularly. That philosopher knew the human heart who said, "I would separate from my mistress for the sake of writing to her."

A word, a look, may be forgotten; but a letter is a lasting memorial of affection. The correspondence soon slacked on his part. Isadore, tending the last moments of a beloved parent, had not one thought for herself; but when that father's eyes were closed, and her tears had fallen on the grave of the companion of her infancy, the orphan looked round for comfort, for consolation, and felt, for the first time, her loneliness and sickness of hope deferred. Fear succeeded expectation; fear, not for his fidelity but his safety: was he again laid on the bed of sickness, and Isadore far away?—She dwelt on this idea till it became a present reality—suspense was agony—at length she resolved on visiting England. She sailed, and after a quick voyage, reached the land; a wanderer seeking for happiness, which, like the shadow thrown by the lily on the water, still eludes the grasp. It was not thus in the groves of Arragon she looked forward to the British shore; It was then the promised home of a beloved and happy bride.—The day after her arrival in London, she drove to her agent's, (for her father during the troubles in Spain, had secured some property in the English funds,) hoping from him to gain some intelligence of the Colonel. Passing through a very crowded street, her coach becoming entangled in the press, occasioned a short stoppage. Gazing round in that mood, when, anxious to escape the impressions within, the eye involuntarily seeks for others without, her attention became attracted to an elegant equipage. Could she be mistaken? —never in that form—it was surely Fitzallan. Well she remembered that graceful bend, that air of protection with which he supported his companion. The agitated Spaniard just caught a glimpse of her slight and delicate figure, of eyes blue as a spring sky, of a cheek of sunset; and ere her surprise allowed the power of movement, the carriage was out of sight. Her entreaties to be allowed to alight, being only attributed to fear, were answered by assurances that she was safe. Gradually becoming more composed, she bade the coachman inquire who lived in the house opposite—it was the name she longed to hear. Colonel Fitzallan. She returned home, and with a tremulous hand traced a few lines, telling him how she had wept his silence, and entreating him to come and say she was still his own Isadore. The evening passed drearily away; every step made the color to flush her cheek; but he came not. Was he indispensibly engaged?—any supposition but intentional delay. The next morning the same fervid anxiety oppressed her: at length she heard the door open, and, springing to the window, she caught sight of a military man—she heard his step on the stairs, a gentleman entered but it was not Fitzallan! Too soon she learnt his mission; he whom she had so loved, so trusted, had wedded another—the lady she saw the day before was his wife; and unwilling to meet her himself, he had charged a friend to communicate the fatal intelligence. Edward B*** gazed with enthusiastic admiration on the beautiful creature, whose pale lip, and scalding tears, which forced their way through the long dark eyelashes, belied the firmness her woman's pride taught her to assume. Shame, deep shame, thought he, on the cold, the mercenary spirit which could thus turn the warm feelings of a fond and trusting girl into poisoned arrows; could thus embitter the first sweet flow of affection. He took her hand in silence—he felt that consolation in a case of this kind was but mockery. They parted, the one to despair over the expired embers, the other to nurse first sparkles of hope. The next morning scarcely aware what he was doing, or the motive that actuated him, (for who seeks to analyze love's earliest sensations?) Edward sought the abode of the interesting stranger. He found with her Colonel Fitzallan's solicitor; that gentleman, suspicious of the warm feeling evinced by his friend for the fair Spaniard, had employed a professional man; for he was well aware that the letters he had written would give Isadore strong claims upon him. He arrived at the moment when she first comprehended that her lover's reason for wishing his letters restored, originated in his fear of a legal use being made of them. Her dark eyes flashed fire, her cheek burnt with emotion, her heart became audible, as she quickly caught the letters and threw them into the flames. "You have performed your mission," exclaimed she, "leave the room instantly." Her force was now exhausted, she sunk back on the sofa. The tender assiduities of Edward at length restored her to some degree of composure. It was luxury to have her feelings entered into, to share sorrow is to soothe it. She told him of hopes blighted forever, of wounded affection; of the heart sickness which had paled her cheek, and worn to a shadow her once symmetrical form. She had in her hand a few withered leaves. "It is," said she, "the image of my fate: this rose fell from my hair one evening; Fitzallan placed it in his bosom; by moonlight I found it thrown aside, it was faded, but to me it was precious from even that momentary caress; I have to this day cherished it. Are not our destinies told by this flower? His was the bloom, the sweetness of love; my part was the dead and scentless leaves." Edward now became her constant companion; she found in him a kind and affectionate brother. At length he spoke of love. Isadroe replied by throwing back her long dark hair with a hand whose dazzling whitenes was all that remained of its former beauty, and bade him look on her pale and faded countenance, and there seek his answer. "Yes, I shall wed, but my bridal wreath will be cypress, my bed the grave, my spouse the hungry worm!" Edward gazed on her face, and read conviction; but still his heart clung to her with all the devotedness of love, which hopes even in despair, and, amid the wreck of every promise of happiness, grasps even at the unstable wave. One evening she leaned by a window gazing fixedly on the glowing sky of a summer sunset; the rich color of her cheek, which reflected the carnation of the west, the intense light of her soft but radiant black eyes, excited almost hope: could the hand of death be on what was so beautiful? For the first time she asked for her lute; hitherto, she had shrunk from the sound of music; Fitzallan had loved it; to her it was the knell of departed love. She waked a few wild and melancholy notes. 'These sounds,' said she 'are to me fraught with tender recollections; it is the vesper hymn of my own country.' She mingled her voice with the tones so faint, so sad, but so sweet, it was like the song of a spirit as the concluding murmer died away. She sunk back exhausted; Edward for a while supported her head on his shoulder; at length he parted the thick curls from off her face, and timidly pressed her lips,—he started from their thrilling touch—it was his last kiss—Isadore had expired in his arms.

WHAT DOES PAUL SAY?—A country clergyman about repairing to church on a Sunday morning, was informed by his wife that they had no meat for dinner; whereupon he despatched his black man. Cæsar, to a neighbor of his generally known by the name of Paul to borrow a piece of beef—after which he was directed to repair to church. The black fellow went for the beef, but was refused on the ground that his master had already borrowed very often, but had neglected to pay. Cæsar repaired to church, the refusal of the meat still running in his head—and it so happened that just as he was entering the door, his master was dilating upon the words of the apostles, and thus addressed his hearers—"What does Paul say?" Cæsar supposing himself interrogated, answered—"What do Paul say? Why, he say, he cant let you hab no more meat, till you pay up de old score!"

COTTON GINS.

I will furnish cotton gins at the price of Two Dollars per saw. The Gins are warranted to perform equal to any. I am also prepared to execute repairs on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber, living 12 miles from Halifax, 8 miles from Culpeppers Bridge, and 7 miles from Enfield, where I keep a regular Shop.

JOHN G. HAMLET.

July 30th, 1829. 27—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having lost a note executed on the 1st January, 1828 to him by Robert A. Jones, for the sum of $334 61—all persons are hereby forewarned from trading for it. On said note payments have been made, though not endorsed, leaving a ballance only of about $53 unpaid.

JOS. B. LITTLEJOHN.

July 20th, 1829. 25—4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain bond executed by Wm. Hicks of Northampton county, to the subscriber, for one hundred and fifty dollars, and witnessed by John H. Patterson, as the bond is lost, and has not been transferred by me, or paid by the obligor

ORIGIN HICKS.

August 13th, 1829. 28—3wp

FOR SALE, AT THE POST OFFICE,

IN THIS PLACE.

The following Articles, to wit:

BACON, LIME,
HERRINGS, SHAD,
Stained Curtain Bedsteads,
WINDSOR CHAIRS,
LEATHER,
WAGGON COLLARS,
FLOUR,
TOBACCO.

ALSO—The following articles:

Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Termerick
Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice
Venetian Red, Red Lead
White Lead, Verdigris
Baitman's Drops, Opodeldoc
Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge
Ink Powder, Pearl Ash
Ground Paint Brushes,
Assorted
Shaving Boxes and Soap
Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber
Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue
Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters
Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes
Spanish Annatto
do Blueing
do Indigo
Shaving Brushes, Razors
Blank Warrants
Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassameres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Fifes, Brier Scythes, Spirits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemens and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Ewepon Tea, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz: HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3—

TO THE PRINTERS

Of the United States.

Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at the Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices completed with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times to receive payment, $2, in type, or in settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON.
Philadelphia

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb	$1 40	Great Primer,	34
Nonpareil,	90	Double Pica,	32
Minion,	70	Do Great Primer,	32
Brevier,	56	Large letter, plain	30
Burgeois,	46	Scabbards & Quotations,	30
Long Primer,	40		
Small Pica,	38		
Pica,	35		
English,	36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per lb.

July 9. 26—

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell a negro woman and a negro boy. The negro woman is a good house servant, good seamstress, and an excellent cook and washwoman.

ALSO.

I have an excellent match of cream coloured horses for sale; they are very gentle—one is five, the other four years old last spring. For terms apply to

THOS. W. GREGORY.

Bryan's X Roads
Northampton County } 24—3wp

NOTICE.

A Camp-meeting will commence at Pierce's Camp-ground, in this county, 3 miles west of Halifax town, 6 miles South of Weldon, and 3 miles from Moore's Ferry, on Friday the 2nd day of October next.

Aug. 12th 1829.

R. & J. DUNN & Co.

Have just received and for Sale, a lot of

Govan's Superior Family Flour, this years crop, (1829,) which they will sell low for cash.

Halifax, August, 1829. 27—tf

Navy Beef and Pork.

FOR 1830.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Washington, 17th June, 1829.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first of September next, for the supply of 3000 BBLS. NAVY BEEF, and 2400 BBLS. NAVY PORK, for the use of the United States' Naval Service, 1000 BBLS. of BEEF, and 800 BBLS. of PORK, to be delivered at each of the United States' Navy Yards, *Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York;* and *Norfolk, Virginia;* and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well fatted cattle, weighing not less than 430 pounds *in the quarter*, or 800 pounds on the *hoof*; all the *legs, leg-rounds, cloak, cheeks, skins, and the neck of the animal* must be wholly excluded from the barrel; and the remainder of the carcase must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds weight of Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn-fed and well fatted; all the *skulls, feet* and *hind legs entire*, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the Hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that 25 pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 200 pounds nett weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards *packed* with a sufficient quantity of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to ensure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Salt-petre to each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak or white ash, free from sap, with one iron hoop on each chime, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped, and each barrel must be branded on its head '*Navy Beef*,' or '*Navy Pork*,' with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards, must be subjected to the test and inspection of some *sworn Inspector of the State* within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and, when inspected in said manner, the contractor must put the barrels in good shipping order, or the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders are required to state their prices separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at more than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residence, and the names and residence of their sureties, minutely, and must transmit their bid, and endorsed "*Offers to furnish 'Navy Beef' or 'Navy Pork' for the year 1830.*"

The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for one Yard, or for the articles deliverable at any one Yard, or in greater proportions, if such bids be the lowest.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.

The parts of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings which will form part of the contracts. Persons desiring information upon the subject with an intention to bid, may obtain it by seasonable application to the Board.

☞ To be published twice a week in the National Intelligencer, United States' Telegraph, Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore American, Democratic Press, National Gazette, New York Commercial Advertiser, Boston Patriot, New England Palladium, Portsmouth New Hampshire Journal, Providence Patriot, Hartford Mercury, Raleigh Register, Raleigh Star, Halifax Minerva, Norfolk Beacon, Richmond Enquirer, Ohio Monitor, Cincinnati Gazette, Nashville Whig, Nashville Republican, Kentucky Gazette, Kentucky Argus and Missouri Republican.

June 23. 22—d

For Sale.

For sale, a first rate *Newark made pannell double Gig, nearly new, either with or without harness.*

ALSO;

A good work horse, who rides tolerable well. They can be bought either for cash or on a long credit. Apply at the Brick store.

Halifax, 8th July 1829. 25—tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to those indebted to the Firm of A. A. B. SMITH & Co. to come forward and settle their respective dues, or they may expect to settle with an officer, as no longer indulgence can be given.

GEO. R. REESE, Trustee.

Halifax, June9 1829, tf—19